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Aba Čoxtuŋ. 102.17.

Aba Dumbu, Abʌdumbu. 102.2, 108.5, 144.6, 146.18 ff.

Aba Kituŋ, Aba Kiṭuŋ. 102.13, 110.22 ff., 144.7.

Abdul Mutʌlib. 88.22 ff.

Abul Fazl. 380.20.

Abul Faiz. 380.20.

Aʌš Maiyuṛi Thʌm v. *Aiyeṣo M. T.*

Aγa Xaṇ. The Āghā Khān, the spiritual head of the Maulāi (i. e. Isma'ili) sect, 314.14, 330.5.

Ali.abaṛd. A large, scattered village in Hunza, 4 miles downstream from Bāltīt on the right bank of the river. 296.6, 238.11, 240.9 ff., 318.4, 352.11.

Ali.abaṛdkuts. The people of Aliābād. 318.9, 350.2.

Alqaš. Wazir of King Kubād. 48.1 ff., 82.22.

Aʌltit, Aʌlti. A village in Hunza about a mile east of Bāltīt, on the right bank of the river. It has an old fort, now unoccupied, and is said to have been originally the capital of the country.

Aʌltitum belonging to Āltīt. 322.9.

Kisar is said to have lived at one time in Āltīt. 142.22.

Altīt is the scene of celebrations connected with various festivals. 186.10, 208.6, 238.1, 318.3, 330.8.

Altitkuts, Aʌltikuts. The people of Āltīt. 318.8, 330.8, 350.1.

Amaṇ i Mulk. The "Great Mehtar" of Chitral, died in 1892. 344.12.

Aŋgreẓ, Aŋgriẓ. English, British.

Sərkaṛ Aŋgreẓ. The British, or British-Indian Government, British Authorities. 196.9, 344.18.

Aqtaš. 290.1. (Turki: *aq*, white; *taš*, stone).

Arab. Arab; Arab country. 88.23.

Asadullah Beg. A Wazir of Hunza, son of Pūno Wazīr. 344.2, 352.7 ff.

Aštane. Name of a man. 382.6.

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Ata.abaʋd. A village in Hunza about 10 miles upstream from Bāltīt on the right bank of the river. 348.12.

Azɛr. Chitrāl (?).

Azɛr Jʌmšed v. *Haʋzɪr Jʌmšed*

Aźuwaʋrɪski (*baʋ*). The Chitrāli (language), i.e. Khowār.

Aiyᵘšo Malɪk. 218.1 ff.

Aiyᵘšo Maiyuʋri Thʌm, Aiyᵘš M. T., Aᵘš M. T. 238.8 ff., 236.7, v. entry *Boxaʋ Thʌm* and Biddulph "Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh" pp. 27—8.

I, *I*.

Ibraʋhim PaiʏʌmbəR. The "Prophet" Abraham. 92.8.

Iraʋn. Persia. 34.5 ff.

Iʋrkɪši . A nullah between Bāltīt and the Haidarābād Nullah. 268.3.

Iršaʋd, Iršʌd. A pass at the head of the Chupūrsan Valley connecting Hunza and Wakhān. 284.17, 344.13.

Iskʌndəʀ Azɛmo, Iskʌndəʀ Badša. Alexander the Great. He is supposed to have visited Hunza, and according to one story two Hunza personages, DIram Tītang and DIram Moghul are said to have been in his company.

The terms "*baʋba*" and "*zizi*" are said to date from his time. 208.3.

Islaʋm. 92.6.

Iškašɔm. The district of Ishkāshim. 332.5,

Iᵊkuᵏk. A locality in the Chupūrsan Valley, a few miles below the shrine of Bābā Ghwundi. 280.8.

Captain C. J. Morris was given the name as "*Yashkuk*", v. JRGS Vol. LXXI, No. 6, June 1928.

U, Ū.

Uᵊltəʀ, Ūltəʀ. The grazing ground inside the Bāltīt Nullah. Explained as *wl(o)* + *teʀ* "the inside grazing ground", in which case the expression, *Uᵊltəʀs teʀ.* 256.1 is tautological. *Uᵊltəʀs Bəʀ* the Ūltar Nullah. 282.2. *ultʌraʋn* from Ūltar. 248.9, 256.8.

These grounds originally belonged to the Hamachātīng tribe of Ganish, but they were eventually dispossessed in favour of the Khūrukuts, Barātalīng and Dirāmitīng. Later they were appropriated by the Thams of Hunza. 226.1, 246.9,20, 256.1 ff., 350.3.

Ūsᵉŋgots, Ūsᵉmots, Ūsᵉŋgumots, Husᵉŋgots. Name of the tribe who originally occupied Āltīt, but were destroyed by Shābōs. 236.2,8.

Some survivors are included in the Rōno caste.

According to one account they are reputed to have been left in Hunza, along with the Hamachātīng and the Tapkhiénts, by Alexander the Great "when on his way back from China". 238.2,10.

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Uywm Das. "The Big Plain", described as "an open space between Nagir and Āltīt and near the latter". Perhaps the tongue of land in the bottom of the valley between the Hunza and Nagir rivers, just above their junction, is the place referred to. 204.11.

B.

Bavba Гwndi. The name of a Muslim saint (in full: B. Г. Mərd Wali) and of the locality of his grave and shrine, near the head of the Chupūrsan Valley. For further particulars v. 284.10 and 286.19 ff.

Stone suitable for whetstones, and also lead ōre and coloured earths are said to be found in the neighbourhood.

Balowski (baš). Balti (language), v. *Balo.*

(Cp. Sh. *Palɛ* Baltistan, *Palɔyo* (adj). Balti).

Baltit, Baltit. The capital of Hunza, situated at the mouth of the Ūltarē Bar on the cultivated terrace which extends 5 or 6 miles westwards to the Hasanābād Nullah. It is on the right bank of the Hunza River, roughly level with where it is joined by the Nagir River, but at some distance from the river and some hundreds of feet above it.

The dominating feature is the Mir's residence, a fort said to have been built five or six hundred years ago by people from Bāltistān. This stands on an elevation and the huts of the lesser inhabitants cluster below it.

The situation is a strong one, as behind it rise the mountains which are practically impassable, and on the East there is a perpendicular drop of some hundreds of feet to the bed of the Ūltar stream.

On the further (E.) side of the latter stream there is also a cultivated terrace, at the further end of which Āltīt stands, but this terrace is at a considerably lower elevation than the site of Bāltīt.

Abl. *Baltittəm.* 208.5, 186.3, *Baltitəm.* 212.21.

Adj. *Baltitum.* 258.1.

Loc. *Baltitulo.* 250.1.

Hunzo *Baltit.* Bāltīt in Hunza. 276.12.

The Seed-Sowing festival. 208.1 ff.

Water Supply. 350—352.

Water Supply, increased by Saiyid Shāh Wali. 292.

Clans at Bāltīt. 252.19, 238.1, 248.28, 270.5.

Celebration of Naurōz. 316—318, of Gināni. 326 ff.

Baltitkuts. The people of Bāltīt. 318.7, 350.8.

Barqi Kutor. A clan settled in Shīmshāl. 272.12.

Barz Dan. A tract at Khaibar (in the Upper Hunza valley), lying to the South of the "Northern Gate". 222.2.

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Baxtek. Name of a man. 88.13 ff.

Baxti. Name of a man. 272.9, 274.8.

Baxtiaw. Name of a man. 88.9.

Baxt i Jamal. Name of a man. 48.1.

Baxti Kutow. Name of a clan settled in Shīmshāl. 272.2,14.

Balo. Bāltistān. 384.19. (Cp. *Balowki* and Sh. *Palw*).

Balowts. Bāltis, people of Bāltistān. 274.7.

Baltistaw. Bāltistān. 274.1,6.

Bani Hashim. The family of the Prophet Muḥammad. 92.2.

Bapo. A son of the Tham, Ghazan Khān. 344.11.

Bər'aṣale. The territory of the Barātalīng clan. 200.1.

Bər'atalin, Bəratalin. One of the "Four Clans of Bāltit". Shadun Kapūri was a Barātalīng woman married to a man of the Khūrukuts v. 258.3.

Kulio Laskir (200.9) was of this tribe.

At one time they shared the Ūltar grazing-grounds with the Khūrukuts and the Dirāmitīng. 258.5.

Dances at marriage festivals. 302.9.

Bərbər. Name of a place in Ūltar(?).

Cave. 226.7. Irrigation Channel. 350.3. 352.6.

Bərča. Name of the Wazir of Shīri Badat. 384.4,19.

Basen Gai.iri. A former Tham of Nagir. 276.1 ff.

The name is also given as *Masen*.

Batuwa. Nullah and glacier which debouch from the West into the valley of the Hunza River just above Pasu.

B'eričo, sg. *Berits,* an alien people, calling themselves *Dum'a,* who are settled in small numbers in Hunza and Nagir. They serve the community as blacksmiths and musicians. They have an Indo-Aryan language of their own, but also speak Burushaski fluently. [563]

B'erišale. The territory of the Bērīcho. 250.11.

Bibi Anjir. Name of a woman. 364.10.

Bidiro Mal. The "Round Field", a field belonging to the village of Sumaiyar. 198.9.

Bir'aldo Bər. A valley and glacier, formerly traversable, between Shīmshāl and Bāltistān. For present conditions v. "Unknown Karakoram" by R. C. F. Schomberg. 1936.

Boxa Tham. A king of Haihaiyūl (Hunza). He is mentioned with Shāh Tham, Nōni Tham and Lali Tham as contemporaneous kings (or members of the ruling family?) of Hunza, expelled and supplanted by Kisar. 142.16.

Biddulph, in his genealogical table of the Nagir and Hunza royal families ("Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh", p. 135) begins with

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Noori thum.
|
Bookha thum.
|
Shat thum.
|
Lalli thum.
|
Maiyroo thum.
|
Moghlot. Girkis.

The authorised version of the Hunza family at the present day is:
Shah Malik (descended from Azur Jamshèd).

Trakhan. Chilis Khān. Shah Tham. Bukho Tham. Lali Tham.
Girkis (Tham of Hunza). Mughlōt (Tham of Nagir).
Maiyūri. Nūr Bēgum.
Ayasho.

551 *Boryo.* V. Vocab. s.v. *boin.*

103 *Boryo Gal.* "The Bōyo Juniper Tree". 214.2.

Brunjkapardono. The name of a supernatural Golden Calf, birth of 104.22, hunting of 120.22, 124.2, 132.9 ff., death of 134.5. (In Sh. *dono* = bull).

Bua Gan. "The Cow's Road", name of a track leading out of Ūltar above Bāltīt. 248.1.

Bubuli Gas. Princess Būbuli — a Princess of Haibaiyūl married by Kisar. 142.21 ff. Proposal that Kisar should marry her. 184.1.

Bubulimoṭiŋ. Būbuli's Peak; name of a mountain peak in the form of an aiguille, close to Bāltīt and to the N. W. of it. Pronounced:
Bubuli Motiŋ, but the *-mu-* is the fem. gen. suffix, not the Pn.pf. with *ṭiŋ* peak. 142.28.

Budol's Kutor. Name of a clan in Galmīt. 272.18.

Bulcidas. Name of a locality in Gujhāl near Galmīt. 336.8.
(Probably *bul* + *ci* (= *tsi*) + *das* the open ground at the spring).

Bulcutorko. 1. Name of a man who stole gold from a *ḍaŋalaṭhas.* 204.1 ff.
2. (*Bulcathoko*) name of a man who knew the language of birds and fetched Sumalik to succeed Hazir Jamshèd as Tham of Gilgit. 336.4,6.

Bul Das. A place near Gilgit. 382.21, 386.5,6.

Bul Mal. "Spring-Field", name of a piece of land near Bāltīt. 246.12.

Bulwki. Name of a Hamachātīng girl who married Dīram Chūram, the sole survivor of the Tapkhiènts, and so originated the Dirāmitīng. 248.18 ff.

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Buluki ɣaḷ kor, "Bulūki's-path Cave", where she reared her family. 346.6.

Bululo. Name of a gorge up in the mountains above Haidarābād.
Bululom from Būlulo. 270.1, 350.5.

Burubadi. Name of a boy. 270.3.

Burmiftan. Name of the twin-brother of Pangchu (Kisar). 110.20, 144.16 ff.
Death of 150 21.

Buri Burn. Name of a place, the "Silver Boulder". 234.2.

Buri Kutor. Name of a clan in Galmīt. 272.16.

Burondo Bor. The "Ring Nullah", a tributary nullah on the left bank of the Hunza River a few miles above Bāltīt.

Burong. One of the "Four Clans" of Bāltīt. 268.1, 270.6, 302.8.

Burongāle. The territory of the Burōng Clan.

Burum Mor(āle). The "White Mud-Flood" at Aliābād. 240.7,15.

Burum Pfut. The "White Div." 2.7 ff.

Burušaski, Borošaski, Borušaski. The language of the Burūsho of Hunza and Nagir. I have been unable to get confirmation in either Hunza or Nagir of the term "Booriahki" used by Biddulph.

Burushaski is spoken in Nagir above Ghulmit. For its distribution in Hunza see Introduction Vol. I, p. XXXIV, where the facts given are mainly derived from the Census material of 1931. I was previously told (in 1924) that Burushaski was also spoken in Khaibar and Sost in Herbar, and Rāminj in Chupūrsan.

Burušo, Burušo, Burušo, sg. *Burušin*. The people in Hunza and Nagir whose first language is Burushaski. They call themselves by this name. It is denied that the Burushaski-speaking people of Hunza and Nagir call themselves, or their language, "Yeshkun", as stated by Conway ("Climbing in the Himalayas", pp. 242—3) Classification of the Burūsho as "Yeshkun" by Biddulph (T. H. K. p. 38) is not supported by local practice, as indeed he admits.

At the present day the appelation *Yaškun* appears to be used only in differentiating the two main elements of the Shina-speaking population of the Gilgit and neighbouring regions, viz. the *Šin* and the *Yaškun*. See, however, the entries *yeš* and *Yeškuyu* in the Vocabulary, from which it would appear that a more general use of the term could be justified.

The word *Burušo* may be compared with the first element of the words *Wəršigwar*, and *Wəršikwar* (*Wəršikwar*), the Khowar terms for Yasin and the Yasin dialect of Burushaski respectively. The Burushaski speakers of Yasin call themselves "Burūsho", and their language "Burushaski".

Sarat Chandra Das gives Tibetan "*Bru-tsha*" and "*Bru-sha*" as "the name of a country N. W. of Tibet".

Cp. also Jäschke, "*Bru-ža*", "*Bru-ša*".

Buzur Jamkur. A corruption of the Persian name, Buzurjmihr. 58.2 ff.

Buzurjmihr. 56.16 v. preceding entry.

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Č and Čh.

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Čarrəmbi Kutor. Name of a clan in Galmit. 272.18.

Čaça Hər. Name of a place near Ga' ilt. 336.9.

Chhalt. Name of a village in the lower part of Nagir, situated in a considerable open tract of ground on the right bank of the river, where it turns to the south. 276.4.

Čaman Gul. Name of a place near Galmit. 336.6.

Čangi H'irpal. Name of Pangchu's (alias, Kisar's) horse. 122.7, 124.3, 156.17, 162.16.

Čaprot. Name of a nullah and settlement in lower Nagir. The nullah debouches from the West into the main valley at Chhalt. It provides the water for Chhalt cultivation. 228.1. 227.12.

Čə Gazi, Čhil Gazi x. The "Forty Yards", name of a Jinn or Div who lived at Khaibar. 222.1 ff.

The measurement perhaps refers to his stature, but in that case his seven cubit stick would be too short. Prs.

Čin. China, Chinese territory. 344.21, 386.20.

Čitrar. Chitrāl. 344.15, 346.1.

Čoro Nur Ša. Nūr Shā, son of Chōro. 296.5.

Čupursan, Čupursan y. An open valley leading down from the Chilinji and Irshad Passes, and proceeding eastwards till it joins the valley of the Hunza River above Gircha. 280.1, 284.13 ff., 384.13.

Čuram. V. Dīram Chūram.

D.

Daiyor. Sh. *Dāiyor*, a place on the left bank at the junction of the Hunza and Gilgit Rivers, close to Gilgit. 380.21.

Dadi. Name of a Bilas who lived at Hindi. 192.1 ff.

Daltar Manuko. A son of Sing of Hindi. 260.13 ff.

(In Sh. *manuko* = frog).

Dantsila Bun. The "Sulphur-Boulder", at Murtazābād.

Dərbušo. Son of Pfaqīr 'Ali. 180.2 ff.

Dašaman Xurdik. Fifth son of Dīram Chūram. 246.4.

Datu Sin. Name of the man who succeeded to Khamar's land. 252.16.

Datu Singuts, his descendants.

Dhqoni Pir, Dehkan Pir. The prophet Khizr. 328.7, 332.3.

Di.mor. Local name of the mountain, Nanga Parbat. The form in Sh. is *Di.amər.* 134.9.

Diramišals, Dir'amišals. The territory of the Dirāmiting clan. 216.6.

619 *Diramiting, Dir'amiting.* Name of one of the "Four Clans" of Bāltit, among whom they take precedence. They were said to number about 100 households (excluding the Tharakuts section?).

These four clans are individually exogamous, but intermarry with each other. Endogamy is said formerly to have entailed penalties and expulsion.

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619 Nowadays though rare, it does not appear to be penalised. The Four Clans are not now confined to Bāltīt, but also form part of some of the Thulānts settlements.

The Dirāmiting are the descendants of Diram Chūram, the sole survivor of the Thapkiènts (V. 248.33 and 238 ff.) and are spoken of as the "seed", i.e. descendants, of the original population of Hunza. 348.1.

They are said to have resided originally in Shīshpar, where they succeeded no doubt to the lands of the Thapkiènts, but to have also cultivated land in Bāltīt which is now their headquarters.

At the time of the quarrel between the Khūrukuts and the Hamachāting they were still living in Shīshpar, but after acting as arbitrators they obtained rights in Ūltar. 258.4 ff.

Darbèsh, who had the adventure with Mūnulum Dādo (180.2), was a member of the Dirāmiting, who at that time also were resident in Shīshpar.

A member of the clan in later days was Karamo Darbèsh. 214.1.

The mention of the Dirāmiting at 238.2 appears to be anachronistic.

For the part played by the Dirāmiting at the Bopfau V. 208—72, at the annual celebration of marriages. 300.13, and 302.7, at the Ōdi. 322.

The Dirāmiting are not liable to do gold-washing. 348.1 ff.

103 *Dov Khan.* Name of a village adjoining Alīsbād on the East.

551 *Dumaṃi.* A mountain in Nagir to the South of Ghulmit the "Rakaposhi" of the maps.

Duŋpa Miru. Father-in-law of Kisar's mother. 100.5 ff.

F.

Faizu. Son of Wazīr Asadullah Bèg. 344.4.

G.

Gaṃ Siŋge. A re-incarnation of Būmlīftan. 176.20.

Galdaŋ Gälpo. The name of a "Pfūt" or demon. 174.19.
(Cp. Tib. *rgyal-po*, king).

Gälmit. The principal village in Gujhāl, or Hèrbar. It is situated on the right bank of the Hunza River about 20 miles above Bāltīt. The inhabitants are of Wakhi origin and talk Wakhi as their first language.

For the Galmītum Rōm, the clans of Galmīt, v. 272.

Ganiś, Ganeś, Ganiś. One of the three original villages of Hunza, the other two being Bāltīt and Āltīt.

It is situated on a terrace below and to the south of Bāltīt, between it and the Hunza River. According to one account it was founded by Shīshkīn, a lame man of the Khitāi. It was occupied by the Hamachāting before the time of Azur Jamshed. 236.1 ff., 238.2.

Ganiśum. Abl. and Adj. 246.20, 322.9.

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Bulchutōko's grave at. 206.15.
Bilas at. 190.1 ff.
Diram Chūram. 244.10 ff.
Trangfa of. 318.2.
Twin Calves. 354.1 ff.
Water Supply. 352.10 ff.
Ashtanē's descendants. 382.7.

Ganišku. The people of Ganish. 318.6, 350.1.

Gantsupər. A locality in the mountain range which separates the Hunza and Nagir Rivers for some miles before their junction, and opposite Atā.abād. 204.3, 206.6.

Gər'elt. A village close to the right bank of the Hunza River, below and level with Haidarābād. 204.2, 206.4. Marble is said to be found there.

Gər'eltum Hərav. The "Garelt Tribe", a name applied to certain water-birds, black with long beaks, that sit and fly in lines (cormorants?), said to have been originally human inhabitants of Garelt. 206.12.

Gərib. A man of the Dirāmiting Clan. 208.8.

G'ərmAh'almAs, Gər MAhal MAs. The name of a goldsmith and blacksmith. 162.12 ff. (Cp. perhaps Tib. *mgar* smith).

Gilit, Gilt- y Gilgit.
gute Gilt(i)sum. From this Gilgit (here). 204.1.
Giltum Thamu.s. The Gilgit Thams. 280.1.
Gil'it YAch'ni. The Gilgit Yachini. 222.6.
Gil'itər. To Gilgit. 222.11.
Gilt-ulo, -ər, -e, -Afər. 376.1, 278.8, 380.9,10, 382.10.
(Sh. *Gil'it, Gilt-*).

[173] *Girkis.* The first Tham of Hunza after the political separation of Hunza and Nagar. His brother Mughlōt similarly became the first Tham of Nagar. They are the immediate progenitors of the two existing Royal Families.
Biddulph gives the parents of the brothers as Maiyroo Tham and a daughter of Trakhan, himself a descendant of Shīri Badat's daughter and Azur Jamshēd. In genealogical tables in my possession they are variously shown as the sons of Shā Tham and Lali Tham. The claims of the latter are at present favoured.
Cp. the entry under *Bara Tham* above. Biddulph T. H. K. pp. 24, and 135, and the addendum to the notes on Text XLVII.

Gohər. A man's name. 364.13.

Gu.iski. Adj. Wakhi. *gu.iski (bar)* the Wakhi language.

Gu'its, pl. *Gu'ičo.* Wakki (man). 338.9.

GuwAč(i). Name of a locality and small village on the Nagar and Gilgit-Wazārat boundary, on the right bank of the Hunza River between Chhalt and Nomal. Abl. *Guw'Ačim, Guw'Ačitsum.* 276.5.

Guyo Bun. "Gūyo's Boulder" near Ganish, Gūyo being the name of a man. 190.10.

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Γ.

Γaʒi Kutor. The name of a clan settled in Shimshāl. 272.14.

Γaduʂ. The name of a man. 384.1.

Γatoʂiŋ. The name of a man.

pʃilamiʧiŋ gatamuras Γatoʂiŋ, Gh. the patto-fuller.

jamirp(ʃ)s dukurɣanas Puno Γatoʂiŋ (you are) Gh. son of Puno, who work yourself to death for others, i.e. you are a self-sacrificing altruist.

Γaʒan Xan. 1. A former Tham of Hunza, father of the present Mir, Sir Muḥammad Naẓīm Khān. He was murdered at the instigation of his eldest son, Safdar 'Ali, who succeeded him. 344.8,14.

2. The present Mir's eldest son and heir.

Γaʃam Sor. The name of a place. 388.9.

Γulmit. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river, between Nilt and Minapin. 294.22, 276.3.

Γulmitkuts. The people of Ghulmit. 294.21.

Γulwa Kago. The name of a man of the Ghulwāting. 200.10,13 note.

Γulwaʂiŋ. A section of the Burōng Clan, whose ancestor is said to have come from Puniāl, or, according to others, from Gōr. The living (1924) notables, Muḥammad Rafi' and Zarparast belong to it. 200.10.

Γund, Γuvnd. A place stated as being in Wakhān. 286.21.

Perhaps Ghūnd in Shughnān is intended).

Γuno. The name of a woman. 232.11.

H.

Haʒlasa Bovin. Name of a supernatural being. 260.10.

Haʒur Jamśed, Aʒur Jamśed. Supplanter and successor of Shīri Badat as King of Gilgit. An ancestor of the present Royal Families of Hunza, Nagar and Gilgit. 380.20.

Habaš. Abyssinia. 66.4.

Hakuċor. Name of a place in Nagar, below the Phekar terrace and to the East of it. 294.4.

Hanaʧaʂiŋ. 1. The name of one of three original tribes of Hunza (the other two being the *Usuguts* and the *Tapkhisants*) who, according to one tradition, were left in [illegible] by Alexander the Great when "on his return journey from China". They were established in Ganish before the Azur Jamshēd Thams came to power. They were almost exterminated by Khisran Tham. The survivors are now represented by the Rōno caste of Gilgit.

They owned Ūltar until they quarrelled with, and were dispossessed by, the Khūrukuts. 258.2.

Cp. 265.19, 238.2, 244.12 *ff.*, 236.2,7, 352.10.

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2. Said to be the name given in Nagar and Yasin to the Rōno caste of Gilgit, who are represented in Chitrāl by the Zundra.

H'amaći. An irrigation channel, carrying water from the Ūltar Nullah, which supplies Ganish. 352.10.

Hamza. Son of 'Abdu'l Muṭṭalib. 88.22.

Hanisawi. The name of the Gilgit River. 382.20. V. Vocab. s.v. *Hanizawi.*

Hanuman Mun. The name of a mountain in Shishpar which has a high grassy spur. 180.3.

Perhaps *hanuman*, alone, isolated + *mun* stump.

Horaẓuŋ. The name of a track, leading from Ganish and passing above Bāltīt into the Ūltar Nullah. From a note it appears that it is to be taken as 2. *horay* + *ẓuŋ* = the "Track of the Tribe", i.e. of the Hamachāting. 248.3, 256.2.

Hor'ay, pl. *Horak'indoro*, and perhaps *Horaiyo* (? Biddulph), a term applied to the original independent tribes of Hunza.

V. s.vv. *Hamaćatiŋ*, *Horaẓuŋ*, and cp. *Gorelium Horay.*

Horći, Horće. The water-course issuing from the Ultar Nullah, immediately to the East of Bāltīt. 352.8,12.

Hor'eli. A locality 3 or 4 miles West of Gilgit on the left bank of the Gilgit River. 378.1.

Horiŋ Gaẓeŋ. The mountain side above Askūr Dās in Nagar, to the West of Sumaiyar. 198.3,8.

Hori Siŋ. A man of the Dirāmiting, son of Mūko, son of Pūno, son of Garīb. He was an old man in 1923. 211.21.

Hasanabad. A village at the mouth of a nullah called after it, which debouches into the main Hunza valley on the north side about 6 miles West of Bāltīt. It marches with Aliābād on the East. The nullah is now, except at the lower end, filled by a glacier, but it is said that it was formerly warmer and that there was no glacier. The Shishpar Nullah is a tributary of the Hasanābād Nullah. 238.3.

Hazarat Sulimun. King Solomon, who according to Muslim authorities "inherited from David the gift of prophecy and knowledge". 384.7.

Haidarabad. A village about 2 miles West of Bāltīt. 318.3; 346.10.

Haidarabadikuts. The people of Haidarābād.

Haihaiyul. The name of a country. Said to be the old name of Hunza. Alexander the Great is said to have brought his force through it. Seized by Kisar. 142.17.

It is explained as composed of "*hai hai*" an exclamation used to urge cattle along, and "*yul*" road.

Cp. T. *yol*, road.

Herbor, Her Bor. The Hunza valley from Galmit upwards, officially known as Gujhāl. 336.2, 342.6.

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Hindi, Hini. A village in Hunza on the right bank of the river opposite Minapin and about 14 miles below Bāltīt. The inhabitants are Ṣhēn. 192.1 ff., 260.1 ff.

Hindikuts. The people of Hindi. 196.5.

Hinzal. A village about 7 miles West of Gilgit on the right bank of the river. 384.13.

Horyul. The name of a country visited by Kisar. 142.23. It occurs in this form in the Ladakhi version of the Kesar Saga, while "hor" alone is used as the name of a country in the Tibetan version given by Madame David-Neel "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling" (1933).

(W. Tib. *hor* Turks, *yul* country).

Huks Mamu. "Dog's Milk", the name of a famous "bīṭan" of Hunza. 186.1 ff., 202.3.

It was stated in 1924 that a descendant of his, named Barak, was then living in Misgār, and that there was another in Bāltīt, but that under pressure from the religious authorities they had ceased to practise as "bīṭans".

This was probably exceptional and temporary, as between 1920 and 1924 I twice saw public displays by "bīṭans" in Bāltīt, and in 1935 in Ālīābād a female candidate for recognition as a qualified "bīṭan" gave a public demonstration of her powers.

Humayun Beg. An able and distinguished Wazir of Hunza, son of Wazīr Asadullah Beg and half-brother of Wazīr Muhammad Thara Beg. He became Wazir when Muḥammad Naẓīm Khān was installed as Mir in 1892 and continued in this office till his death in 1916.

Three sons by his first wife were prominent in Hunza in 1924. The eldest, Shukurullah Beg had succeeded him as Wazir, but had not inherited his personality or force of character. The second, 'Ināyatullah Beg (IUB), acted as schoolmaster and provided me with a considerable number of Burushaski words in writing. The third, Imām Yār Beg, was a Jemadar in the Gilgit Scouts and a noted polo-player. Most of the material in this book I owe to him (IYB).

Circumstances have now altered. Imām Yār Beg was murdered in Gilgit in 1934, and Shukurullah Beg was, I believe, deprived of his Wazirship in the end of 1935.

The family belong to the Tharakuts section of the Dirāmitīng. 196.8. 344.10.

Hunza Nagar. The States of Hunza and Nagar. 344.2, 380.10.

Hunzo, Hunzu y. The State of Hunza. In a strict geographical sense it seems to apply to the tract on the right bank of the river between Āltīt and Murtazābād. The form "Hunza" is not normally used by the people of the country.

Hunzo Baltitulo. At Bāltīt in Hunza. 238.1.

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Hunzo nokas. Seizing Hunza. 196.9

Hunzowor. To Hunza. 294.13.

Hunzolo. In Hunza. 186.2.

Cp. 192.8, 200.1, 208.1, 214.4, 238.1, 276.12, 292.4 ff., 298 (title), 316.3, 320.1, 342.1, 344.17, 352.6,9, 354.1.

Hunzolots. The people of Hunza. 272.1, 296.4,8.

Hunzumo. Of, belonging to, residing in, Hunza.

Hunzumo bo. I am of Hunza. Cp. 274.3.

Hunzumo kuyêr. The Hunza fowls. 322.1.

Hunzumo thamo. The Thame of Hunza. 266.20.

Hunzumolem. From, belonging to, Hunza.

Hupar. Hopar, a place in Nagar, about 3 miles up the valley from Nagar village.

Hoporem. Belonging to Hopar. 280.18.

Hurukutalo v. *Xurukutalo.*

Hurukuto v. *Xurukuto.*

Hurugoto v. *Curugoto.*

J.

Jawas. Jamasparam. The names of a man and of a book. 48.1.

(Pers. Jâmâsp, Jâmâspnâmak).

Jaudu Sikawi. A tower at Hindi. 112.2.

Jaudu was elsewhere given as the name of a man of Hindi.

Jaturilots. A Clan said by IYR to have come to Hunza from Astor. At the present time they form a section of the *Burâng.*

K.

Kaq Jalus v. *Qaq Jalus.*

Kaqgor Malik. A son of Shâh Rafat. 288.10.

Kaqyor. Kashgâr. 286.19.

Kampiw Diar. The name of a place in Chapârsan. 296.18.

(Wkh. *kampiw* old woman + *diar* settlement, village).

Karamo Dorlet. An old man (in 1924) of the Dirâmiting. 214.1 ff.

Karogafimola. An aqueduct that carries water from Bâltit to Karimâbâd over the track that leads down to Âltit. 160.2.

(V. Vocab. s.v. *karogafi*).

Karimabad. Land belonging to the Mir of Hunza on the spur below Bâltit, where he has summer quarters, gardens and guest-houses. 280.4.

Karpo. A nullah that debouches into the Gilgit Valley from the South, about three miles West of the Gilgit Fort. 222.11.

Kaśmiw. Kashmir. 254.1.

Kaśmiwi. Kashmiri; *Kaśmiwi bor* the K. language.

Katiw Malkardo. The name of a woman. 160.17 ff., 176.15.

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Kilik. The name of a Pass (15,600 ft.) leading from Hunza to the Taghdumbāsh Pamir. It lies to the West of the Mintaka Pass. 252.23.

Kirgiz, Kirγiz, Qirγiz. The Qirghiz. 290.2,5.

Kirun'in. A place in the lower half of the Chuprūsan Valley. 344.13.

Kisar. The hero of Text No. IV. The "Kesar" of the Ladākhi "Kesar Saga", the "Gesar" of Madame David-Neel's "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling" (English Translation. Rider and Co., London 1933), and the "Bogda Gesser Khān" of the Mongolian Version. (V. introductory note to the text).

See also the entry *Pargiu*, which is his alias when in his inferior form.

When in Hunza, Kisar lived at Altit. 134.4, 142.18 ff., 152.8—160.20 174.4—178.2, 182.18 ff.

Kisar's pl. The Kisar Clan, Kisar's uncles. 110.21, 112.15, 114.8,10.

Ko'kard. Name of a King (of Persia).

Kolilats. A family group descended from Kuli, the father of Kulio Laskir.

Koli.'o Lask'ir. Laskir, son of Kuli, a famous Hunza "hipa" of the Barūtaling Clan. 196.1, 200.9.

(*Koli.o* ought probably to be *Koli.oγ*.

-oγ appears to be a recognised patronymic suffix).

X.

Xan Wali. A place in the Misgār region. 252.22.

Xarez. Khārazm. 86.12, 88.7.

Xarezm sodager. A trader of Kh. 86.12,27.

Xamer. The name of a man. 260.1 ff.

Xeum Bal. The "Split Stone", below the Mir's quarters at Karimābād, overlooking Ganish. 210.5, 252.12.

Xeyu Bol Šalowru. A polo-ground which once existed in Shishpar.

Xeiber. A village in Herbar (Upper Hunza) on the right bank of the river between Pasu and Gircha. It is approached from N. and S. by narrow passages called "Gates". 222.1, 224.4 ff.

Xeirullah. A son of Wazir Asadullah Beg. 344.3.

Xeuru. A Thum of Hunza. 236.7. In one genealogical table a Khisrau is shown as the grandfather of Girkis and Mughlōt, but in the authorised pedigree the only Khisrau shown is a direct ancestor of the present Mir (Muhammad Nasīm Khān) in the fourth ascending generation. This makes the destruction of the Hamethāting a matter of recent history.

Xtori. Chinese Turkistan, or the inhabitants thereof. 344.23. V. also s.v. Šuxia.

Xudabord. A village in Upper Hunza at the junction of the Chuprūsan Valley with the main valley. 342.21, 352.16.

Xuvi.as Buru. The name of a boulder situated in the lands of the Khūrukute which extend downwards from the Altit poleground. 206.14.

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Xuro, Xoro. The ancestor of the Khūrukuts. 250.1 ff.

Xuro Pferi. "Khūro's Pond", a piece of open ground somewhere near Duḍōur Murku. 276.13.

Xurukutāls. The territory of the Khūrukuts Clan.

Xurukuts. One of the "Four Clans" of Bāltit, the descendants of Khūro. The headquarters of the clan are still at Bāltit, though nowadays there are Khūrukuts in some of the Thuānts villages. 252.19, 258.3, 302.8, 352.15.

Xuṣ Beg. The name of a man. 274.3.

Xuwats, Quwats. A mountain above Ālti't and in Ālti't territory. 212.6.

In regard to the note on the passage, *Xuwats* appears to be the form of the name by which the place is always referred to.

L.

Larkar(a)l. Sir William Lockhart, afterwards Commander-in-Chief in India. 344.20.

Lat Manat. The two idols worshipped by pre-Islamic Arabs. Mentioned in the Qurān, Sura LIII. 19. 96.12.

Lali Thām. A king of Haihaiyūl. 142.16. V. s.v. *Bozu Thām.*

Lamaṣ. A place or country, variously said to be Bāltistān or Tibet. 100.1, 144.5, 174.3.

Laqabrumo. A princess of the country of the Kisare. 116.9 ff., 136.10 ff., 142.23, 164.14 ff., 174.11 ff., 176.16 ff.

Lato Hor. The name of a place described as a "trench". The second part is therefore probably 2. *hor* = ravine, nullah. 190.7.

Leli. Laila. 362.3.

Liqp'rkisor (also *Liqkp'rkisor*). An alternative form of the name of Kisar. 142.15, 156.12, 168.6, 174.14.

In the Ladākhi "Kesar Saga" gLing appears to mean "the earth", "the world" and then to be used of Kesar's country. Madame David-Neel now claims to have identified Ling (gLing), Gesar's kingdom, as "part of the land of Kham" Vide "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling", p. 16.

(Cp. Tib. *gling* = "part of the globe", "division of lands" according to Sarat Chandra Das).

M.

1. *Mahmad Shā.* A man said to be a descendant of the "bijan" Shongukūr. 226.5.

2. *Māmad Shā.* The name of a man. 214.9.

Mamwtas Mal. A field at Ālti't, where some parts of the "Bōpfan" ritual are carried out.

Madarin. The cities of Madina and Mecca(?). 48.1, 98.9,14.

Manu Hor. The "Milk Ravine", a locality on the farther side of the Ūltar Bar from Bāltit, so-called because of its white soil and foaming water. 276.12.

Manu Bay'rthām. A man of the Dirāmiting Clan. 214.16.

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Masot. A place in Nagar on the left bank of the river below Ghulmit and above Thōl. 276.8.

Matum Dashuts. The people of Matum Das, a Hunza settlement in Gilgit territory. It is situated on the left bank of the river nearly opposite Nōmal. The land is held on some terms from the Kashmir State. 318.10.

Maiyon. A village in Lower Hunza on the right bank of the river, downstream from Hindi and opposite Nilt. The people are Ṣhēn, speaking Shinā. 318.9, 348.12.

Mevri Dwoeni. The name of a "dangalaṭhas". 206.3.

Mingtaka. A Pass (elev. 15,430 feet) leading over from Hunza to the Taghdumbāsh Pamir. It is situated to the East of the Kilik Pass. 252.23.

(The word means "A thousand Ibex". Turki *ming* = 1000 + *taka* = he-goat).

Misor. Egypt. Ar.

Misgaw. A village in Upper Hunza. The inhabitants are Burūsho. 252.22, 290.1, 318.9, 348.13, 344.1.

Misgawkuts, Misgawri. The people of Misgār. 290.6,7.

Moryol. The father of Diram Tītam.

Mowe Daw, Mowi D. "The Plain of Words" or "the Plain of Discussion", a locality in Lower Hunza above Maiyōn and opposite Ghulmit, where the people of Maiyōn and Ghulmit used to meet to discuss measures for defending themselves against a common enemy. Now called Mortaa. 276.11, 352.20.

(Sh. *mowe* words, speech etc.).

Muḥammad Baqir. The personal name of Bāba Ghwundi. 286.23.

Mun. V. *Hanuman Mun.*

(Sir) *Muḥammad Nasīm Xan,* (K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E.). The present Mir of Hunza, son of Ghazan Khān Tham. 196.3,7, 346.6, 352.21.

Munkir. The angel who with Nakir examines the Muslim dead. 218.5, 312.11.

Munolum Dado. "The Grandfather, or Old Man in (*or*, of) the Mūn", i.e. of Hanuman Mūn, a mountain in Shishpar in which he resides. He married Kisar's grandmother, V. 180—184.

A laconic note equates "Tapkhiènts Dāda", "Bāba Adam" and "Mūnulum Dādo", which perhaps means that the last is regarded as the primal ancestor of the Tapkhiènts and of the human race.

Murk'w. The name of an irrigation channel. 352.18. It perhaps refers to the same place as Doḍōng Murku. 276.13.

Murkuli. A locality about 13 miles N. of Misgār, where the water-courses coming down from the Mingtaka and Kilik Passes unite.

(In the text given as *Murkoi*). 352.18.

Murtaza.abad. One of the *Thumats* (q.v.) villages in Hunza, situated just below the junction of the Hasanābād stream with the main river. 352.18.

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N.

Nafɐ Xaɯ. A half-brother of the present Mir of Hunza (Muḥammad Naẓīm Khān). 342.21.

Nagər, Nagɪr. The State of Nagar.

Nagɪrum belonging to N., Nagari. 276.2, 344.22, 354.8.

Nagɪr is, I believe, the usual pronunciation in that State.

Nagər is what I heard in Hunza.

Nakɪr, Nækir. The angel who with Munkir examines deceased Muslims in their graves. 218.5, 312.11.

Namay. (Earlier recorded as *Nomay*), the village "Nōmal", which is the first stage on the road from Gilgit to Hunza. It is in Gilgit territory and about 17 miles from Gilgit Headquarters.

Nazɪmabad. A village in Upper Hunza near the junction of the Chupūrsan and main Hunza valleys. Previously called "Shishkē Das" and renamed after the present Mir. 342.21.

Nomi Tham. A king of Haibaiyūl (Hunza). 142.16.

V. entry s.v. *Boza Tham.*

Nur Bazi. A daughter of Shīri Badat. 380.12 ff.

Nuro. A man of the Burōng. V. 346.8 note.

Nuširwaɯ. The Persian King Nūshīrwān. 86.25, 92.28 ff.

P.

Paɣču, Paɲču. The hero of Text No. IV. The original name of Kisar, and applied to him again when in his inferior form. 110.19 ff., 162.1—172.14.

Pahardaŋ Galpo. A king of Hōryūl. 144.4.

(Cp. Tib. *rgyal-po* = king).

Panja.i Šah. 288.3.

Pfaqɪr Ali. 180.1.

Pfasan Karaski. 104.14.

Paiɣambər. The Prophet (Muḥammad). 90.17.

Pfɪkər, Pfɛkər, Phɛkər. A village in Nagar on a very high terrace on the left bank of the river about 6 miles upstream from Minapin and Hindi. 242.12.

Pfɛkərum of or belonging to Pfɛkar. 242.7.

Pir Šar Nasɪr i Xsrau. The historical character, Nāṣir i Khisrau (c. 1004—1088 A. D.), poet and writer on Ismailism. For the latest account of him and his works see "A Guide to Ismaili Literature", by W. Ivanow, R. A. S. 1933.

In Hunza he was spoken of as the introducer of Maulai-ism into Turkistan, and was described as "of Kohistan", and again as "of Lutkoh" (in Chitral).

He is said to have sanctioned the use of musical instruments (the "charda" and the "daf") as an aid to religion, and to have attracted converts by musical entertainments. 314.3.

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Pisan. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river a little below Minapin and nearly opposite Hindi. 262.1 ff.

Pisankuts. The people of Pisan. 266.12.

Ponzki Pforpfor. The name of Aba Dumbu's horse. 148.26 ff.

Ponsl Maidan. A place near Gilgit (?). 384.20.

1. *Puno.* The father of Ghatōsing, q.v.

2. *Puno.* A man of the Dirāmiting. 208.8 ff.

3. *Puno.* Wazir of Hunza in the time of Tham Shāh Silum Khān and father of Asadullah Bèg. 352.14.

Pfuruv Bul. The "Reed Spring". 292.12.

Puyesi Šamšer Bek. Shamsher Beg, son of Puyēs. 232.11.

Q.

Qaŋ Jak'un. The "Braying Donkey". 202.4.

Qaračokur. The name of a place in the Kilik-Mingtaka region (?). 252.23.

Qibla. The Qibla. As a point of direction, it is treated as being roughly West of Hunza. 310.1.

Qiryiz v. *Kirgiz.*

Qoli.'o Laskir v. *Koli.'o Lask'ir.*

R.

Ramrnj. A locality at the lower end of the Chupūrsan Valley. There is a tributary Nullah of the same name on the South side of the valley.

Raskam. A district (river and valley) lying to the East of Shimshāl, beyond the main mountain range.

Right of occupation has been maintained by Hunza in spite of intermittent claims to ownership raised in recent times by the Chinese authorities in Kashgar.

V. "Unknown Karakoram" by R. C. F. Schomberg, 1936.

Rid Ramal. The name of a cook. 382.5.

Rum. The country of Rūm, the Eastern Roman Empire, Turkey.

Adj. *Rumi.* 34.1 ff.

Ruzdov Kotov. Name of a clan in Galmit. 272.18.

S.

Sadi. The Persian poet, Sa'di. 362.3.

Sahala Bein. A supernatural being. 250.9.

Sahib Xan. A Tham of Gilgit. 388.2 ff.

Safdar ('Ali) Xan. Tham of Hunza, son of Ghazan Khān. 344.14.

Saladav. Son of Alqash Wazīr. 66.5 ff.

Sariqul. The country of Sariqul lying to the North of Hunza.

("Sarikōl" is now generally regarded as the correct form of the name).

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Sərkar Angrizi. The British (Indian) Government. 196.9.

Sai.id Ša Wali. A miracle-mongering saint. 292—296.

Siŋ. A man of the Hamachāting, ruling in Hindi. 260 ff.

Siŋ appears as the second element in some double names of men.

Cp. *Datu Siŋ, Həri Siŋ,* and probably *Tatəsiŋ.*

Soɣurʌlɛ. The name of a place near Ganish (?). 234.11.

Sumʌlɛk. Succeeded his father Hāzir Jamshèd as Tham of Gilgit. 386.10.

Sumaiyər. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river, opposite Ganish and Bāltit. 294.3, 354.2.

Sumaiyərum ins that man of Sumaiyar.

Š.

Šabaz Xan. The second and last surviving son of the present Mir of Hunza (Muḥammad Nazīm Khan) by his first royal wife. 342.21.

Ša Tʌzʌnfər. A Tham of Hunza, grandfather of the present Mir, Sir Muḥammad Nazīm Khān. 274.3, 352.6.

Šahri Bano. Heroine of Text No. I. 12.7 ff.

Šahzada Behram. Hero of Text No. I. 2.1 ff.

Ša Rais. A King of Gilgit, killed and succeeded by Shīri Badat. 376.1 ff, 380.8.

Šawi (Šahri) Šʌskin. The name of a country or place. Said to be the equivalent of the Persian "shahr i sabz". 26.1 ff.

Ša Siləm Xan, (Sələm, Sʌlim). A Tham of Hunza, father of Shāh Ghazanfar. 240.12, 352.11.

(The various forms are, I believe, corruptions of Salīm).

Ša Thʌm. A King of Haihaiyūl (Hunza). 142.16.

V. s.v. *Boxa Thʌm.*

Šayaw. A village in Nagar on the left bank of the river, between Sumaiyar and Pīkar, and opposite Alīābād. 294.3.

Šadun Kapuri. The name of a woman. 256.4 ff.

Šʌbos. I.e. Shāhbāz, a Tham of Hunza, of whom the present Mir (Muḥammad Nazīm Khān) is a direct descendant in the sixth generation. This seems to give a comparatively recent date for the extermination of the Usènguts. 236.8.

Šʌmtu Miru. Wazir of the King of Haihaiyūl. 148.1 ff.

Šin. Shīn (people). Used of the Shinā-speaking people of Lower Hunza and Nagar.

Šiniski (bas). The Shinā language. 302.3.

Šigir. The place generally known as Shigar in Bāltistān. 274.6.

Šikʌki.ʌnts. The name of a place a little to the West of Bāltīt, near the foot of the mountains. 292.16.

Šim'al Bay. A garden in Bāltīt. 328.14.

Šimšal, Siŋšal. A large valley in the East of Hunza which is very difficult of access. Its drainage joins the Hunza River a little above Pasu. 272.10, 274.1 ff., 344.16.

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Since 1924 Shĭmshāl has been visited by the Vissers (See "Among the Karakoram Glaciers in 1925" by Mrs. Visser-Hooft, Edw. Arnold, London 1926, and "Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Niederländischen Expeditionen in den Karakorum . . ." by Dr. Ph. C. Visser and Jenny Visser-Hooft, Vol. I Brockhaus, Leipzig 1935); by Captain C. J. Morris. (See JRGS June 1928); and by Colonel R. C. F. Schomberg ("Unknown Karakoram", Honkinson, London, 1936).

Širi Badat. A reputed early King of Gilgit, Hunza-Nagar etc. 378.5—384.15.

Širi Bərai.i Bʌγər Tham is said to be the Burushaski name of the same person. His cannibal habits, his vulnerability (to fire alone) and his destruction by Azur Jamshèd, are a favorite theme in Gilgit.

The Thumushèling fire is supposed to commemorate his death, as formerly did the Talèni festival in Gilgit. V. Biddulph T. H. K. p. 100.

Leitner gives an elaborate version of his history in "Dardistan in 1866, 1886 and 1893" pp. 9 ff.

I have another record in Shinā.

Širi Bər'ai.i Bʌγ'ər Tham. A supernatural young man. 210.11 ff.

In his title to Text No. XLVII Gh. Kh. gives the name as a synonym for Shĭri Badat. In a Gilgit legend a certain "Bagar Tham" is said to have been the son of Kisar and the grandfather of Shĭri Badat.

Leitner gives a word "barai" in both Burushaski and Shinā as meaning fairy. In Bu. he marks it as feminine.

Perhaps it is a variant of "*pəri*".

1. *Šiskin.* A lame man of the Khĭtai, who according to one account founded Ganish.
2. *Šiskin.* The name of a locality pertaining to Ganish. 206.15.

Šiške Das. The former name of the present Nazĭmābād (q.v.). V. 342.21 note.

Šiŭpər Bər. A tributary nullah of the Hasanābād Nullah in Hunza. Originally occupied by the Tapkhiènta, who also cultivated land at Bāltĭt. After their destruction (240.5 ff.), the Dirāmitĭng succeeded them in their possession and rights.

The climate of Shĭshpar is said to have become colder, and there are now no permanent habitations in it, but the nullah is used as a summer grazing ground by the Dirāmitĭng who enjoy exclusive rights in it.

There was formerly a polo ground at a locality called *Xʌγu Bəl Šəbərin*, which is now the site of a grazing camp.

There is (or, more probably, was) a track leading over to the Irshad Pass, i.e. into the Upper Chupūrsan valley.

It is also said that two dogs once came over from Ishkŏman into Shĭshpar, but there is no practicable route at the present day.

The Woolly Flying Squirrel (v. 2. *bada*) is found in Shĭshpar. 180.2, 182.1 ff., 288.5, 240.3.

Šəri Pəri. The name of a "pari" or fairy. 358.14.

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551 103 *Šoŋ Gukur, Šun Gukur.* "The Blind Puppy" (?), a famous Hunza "bițan", of whom there are said to be descendants living at the present day. 186.1 ff., 188.1, 190.5, 192.8 ff., 202.3.

T.

Taγdambaṙ. The Pamīr lying to the North of Hunza, beyond the Kilik and Mintaka Passes, in Chinese territory. 252.23.

[619] *Tapkhi.ents* b.pl., *Tapkhi.entsan bai.i.* He is a member of the T. Tribe.

One of the three original tribes of Hunza (cp. *Oseŋuts* and *Hamačavtiŋ*) who, according to one tradition, are the descendants of men left behind by Alexander the Great when returning from China. They occupied Shīshpar and also cultivated at Bāltīt.

For the story of their extinction and the origin of the Dirāmitīng from one posthumous male infant, V. 238 ff. and 236.

Thara Beg. An elder half-brother of Wazīr Humāyūn Bèg, and Wazīr to Safdar 'Ali. 344.14 ff.

Tharakuts. A section of the Dirāmitīng Clan, to which the family of Wazīr Humāyūn Bèg belongs, and of which the eponymous founder was one Thara. 302.6, 318.1, 330.1.

Tərtsi. Probably the name of a particular place in Wakhān, but it appears to be used to denote the country in general. 386.22. (The H. version has: *Waxan ki sərḥadmē akar*).

Thol. A village in Nagar between Ghulmit and Nilt near the latter. 294.9 ff.

Tholkuts. The people of Thōl. 294.22.

Traγbal. A pass giving access from the Kashmir valley to the valley of the Kishanganga, on the road to Gilgit. 254.1.

Traxanatiŋ. A dynasty whose headquarters were at Gilgit. The word is derived from Trakhan, the name of a descendant of Azur Jamshèd, who was one of his successors on the throne of Gilgit. 280.2. Cp. 388, addendum to notes. V. s.v. *Boxa Tham.*

Tsil Brš. A locality between Gilgit and Nōmal (v. *Namay*) about 7 miles from the latter. 222.9.

Thu.ants, Tho.ants, (h and x pl. of *thoš,* new).

The "new" settlements in Hunza proper, from Haidarābād to Murtazābād, both included, as opposed to the original settlements of Bāltīt, Ālтīt and Ganish.

They form a separate section for the levy of communal labour. (V. Vocabulary s.v. *maqso*). 322.9.

Turki. The Eastern Turki language. 290.3.

W.

Wače, Waca. A place in Sariqul. 344.4.

Waxan. The Afghan province of Wakhan. 286.20.

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Waxi (*baγ*). Wakhi, the Wakhi language. Wakhi is spoken as the principal language in Galmit and most of the villages above it, except, according to information received in 1924, Khaibar, Sost, Misgār and Rāminj. In 1934 the exceptions were given as Khudā-abād, Nazīmābād and Misgār. The discrepancy is probably due to there being some mixture in the population. Wakhi is also the language current in Shīmshāl. 286.15. 197

Y.

Yaγtaš. A stone at Misgār which is said to exude oil, and which is treated as a shrine. 290.4. 103

(Turki: *yaγ* = oil, *taš* = stone).

Yarkand. Yarkand. 386.21.

Yaṭh'eni. V. Vocab. s.v.

Yal Botor. The name of a country. 104.14.

Yaqīn. The name of an Akhōnd living in 1924 in Dirāmitīng territory. 214.12.

Yasin, Yasin. The district of Yasīn in the N. W. of the Gilgit area. 208.3, 386.12 ff.

Z.

Zuŋartiŋ, Zuŋnartiŋ. A village, in Hunza proper(?). 320.1.

the Hunza River is the principality called Hunza. 131

It is nestled in a most enchanting setting, surrounded by three of the world's greatest and tallest mountain systems. Another piece of knowledge that adds even greater interest and appeal is the meaning of the names of the three mountain systems: Hindu Kush means "killer of Hindus" because so many Hindus have lost their lives in crossing this range; Himalaya means "abode of snow", well-named when one considers their height and the vast masses of glaciers lying on the mountains' breasts; Karakorum means "the black rock" and one has to actually penetrate this system to realize how accurately those hard bare stone walls are named. The word Kush is pronounced with an "oo" sound. Himalayas is pronounced with the accent on the "al". The Karakorums are pronounced with the broad "a" accent for the first syllable and "oo" sound for the "um". This word can be spelled either "am" or "um". I prefer "um" because that is more in keeping with the sound as spoken by the people of that area. 133 [103] [104]

Hunza actually forms a part of what was the old Kashmir and on maps it is shown as part of Kashmir and Jammu.

During my travels through the area I was plagued with the questions . . .Where exactly are the Hindu Kush, the Karakorums, the Himalayas? Where among these ranges is Hunza? 'Tis simple, you say? That's what I said, too, until I began to investigate and ask questions. Then I found myself in a maze of confusion from which I found it difficult to extricate myself.

Surely one would believe that learned people, high school or university graduates both in America and abroad, would know a bit about the most important mountain systems in the world. But, no! Ask them yourself. See the ambiguous answers you get. Then you

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Part or all of the armies of Alexander the Great wound their way through the Hindu Kush mountains. Whether or not they ever found their way into the Karakorums, history does not designate, but I suspect that they did, because the Hunzans are supposed to be descendants of Alexander the Great or his soldiers and Hunza is in the Karakorums.

The Himalayas in the encyclopedia are stated to lie in India, Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and China but I know for certain the Himalayas extend into Pakistan as well.

At this point I am not seeking to take issue with any gazetteer, encyclopedia or other volume of facts. I am just pointing out the difficulty I encountered in getting the information down to a semblance of order and accuracy. Further, I have consulted with, written to and requested details from many sources who should know the facts, and in practically every case I came to a dead end. It seems as though very few people in the world know the exact location and extent of these three mountain systems.

One man who did seem to know them and placed them accurately was Eric Shipton and by the heavens, he should know—he spent more time among these mountains than any white man in history.

A curious thing about the people of Hunza . . . they do not have names for the peaks in the area and there are some mighty lofty peaks. Even the famed Rakaposhi has no individual name in Hunza. It is just called "Dumani," the same as every other high mountain or mountain peak that they came across. Actually, "dumani" means "covered with a cloud."

I guess they're so accustomed to seeing these awesome peaks that they become impervious to them. So what? Another hill! Every time I asked one of the

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823 bearers the name of yon mountain, he pointed to it
103 and said, "Dumani!"

It was quite some time before I found out that it wasn't the same mountain we kept seeing from different views or angles. In fact, after the second day's travel and the only peak that we had passed was "Dumani," I began to get suspicious and thought that somebody was pulling my leg. As a matter of fact, I didn't find out that "Dumani" meant "covered with a cloud," "high peak" or "big mountain" until I came across Professor Berger in Baltit. He, being interested in the language of the people, put me straight on the "dumani" business.

What made matters even worse—or should I say, more difficult—was the fact that long after we had left the Hunza area, people kept telling me about the "Dobani" nullahs and the "Dobani" mountains. Sometimes they said "Dobani," other times they said "Dubani" and then they would also say "Dumani" and "Domani." I don't think they know themselves exactly what they mean. Of course when they said Dumani
[133] Nullah, it would mean the "river flowing from the glacier on the breast of the mountain" and when they pointed to a hill and said "Dumani," they meant it was a big hill.

133 In trying to relate the circumstances covering our travel and journey from Gilgit to Hunza one must maintain a sort of running encounter of the trail and the incidents surrounding it. Then, too, in other parts of the book I try to tell about the agriculture, the habits and health of the people of Hunza. Therefore little time remains for one to describe the charm, the beauty and whatever else may be said about the scenes one passes.

So will you bear with me while I try to describe as